

such plowed up by the iron missiles of death, the widest enthusiasm prevailed among our troops as they entered this rebel stronghold.—Lead officers were given as the advancing column passed through the entrenchments and beheld the fearful effects of the two days' struggle. The army marched on the first day to a point just above Burnside's headquarters, and

Just above Pattersonville, where it was learned that the prisoners taken from the Diana had been sent up to Franklin. At Pattersonville and for a short distance beyond there, the advance was annoyed by the rear guard of the retreating army, consisting of 100 cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Our van was frequently fired upon, but did not retreat out of range until the second day's march, when at one time finding themselves out of sight of the main body of the men in front fell back and waited until the whole force was up, when the march was resumed. The town of Franklin was reached on Wednesday. Before the day was out our

400 prisoners were brought in and quartered in the Court House. By the next night the number had increased to over 600, including whole companies, who were marched in at once. It was a singular good fortune, scarce of the officer who was killed on the Delta were recaptured at this place. When Jeff Davis first made the proposition in the State of Louisiana that every man unwilling to fight for the Confederacy

should have the State, a Mr. Smith, of Louisville, had not time enough to learn with a light-draft steamer in his possession, and it was confidential on the Ouchita. His name was the Corbin. Since that time it has been employed to transport troops and army stores. For the last two months it was constantly employed in carrying salt from the inland seven miles southwest of New River to the junction of the Tenche and Cahawba rivers.

On the 12th inst, early in the morning, the Cornin left Iberia with a lot of ammunition for the rebels at Camp Duval. After going a mile and a half above Franklin the Cornin met the rebels and was ordered to return to Franklin.

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der his charge. By this fortunate capture L. A. Allen, of Weitzel's staff, Captain Jewett of the 10th New York Regiment, and Lieut. Allen of the 69th, were rescued and immediately commenced performing every service for the unfortunate sufferers. On that day the Corwin was captured, the rebels burned the Newsboy, a large stern-wheeler, the Quissamer, stern wheeler, and the Corwin, and the Erie, no larger than the Newsboy, and the Erie. No

the largest of all. The gunboat Diana was burned at the same time—all of them at Franklin. The next day, at New Iberia, the Louisa, the Derby, the Uncle Tommy (side wheel, formerly a ferry boat at Plaquemine), the Bine Hammer (side wheel), and the gunboat Hart, were captured. The Croquet was sunk at the junction of the Teche and Cahawba bayous. The gunboat Hart was one of the best and fastest.

As the main body of our troops reach Franklin the news of General Grover's success in the rebel navy. Lur a stores of provisions and ammunition were destroyed with the boats, including some twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and nearly a thousand cases of ammunition.

GEN. GROVER'S EXPEDITION.

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operations was brought to Gen. Banks. Grover's division was in camp at Brasher City when the remainder of the forces started for Berwick City. The division had been ordered to remain for the purpose of constituting an expedition to attack the enemy in the rear at the same time the main body drove him from the earthworks below. Early on Sunday morning the 12th inst., the whole division embarked

board the gambler's Cahuira, Clifton, Eureka and Arizona, and the transports St. Mary, Leisel Hill, Queensberg, Southern Merchant and Seagr. Proceeding up the bay, through Gray Lake Pass and Grand Lake, by a cross bay, they reached Irish Bend, on the Teche, a boat like that of an ox-yoke, about three miles west of Franklin. The first Louisiana regiment was the first to land. It had hardly stepped ashore

when an attack was made upon it by the rebels with 240 pieces of artillery and two hundred infantry. Some were killed on both sides during the firing which immediately followed. The enemy were compelled to fall back. Upon reaching the Tsché several rifle shots were fired at the rebels. They attempted to prevent the approach of our troops. This attempt likewise failed before the sharp firing of our men, a

While marching along the tree road, upon reaching a point two miles from Franklin, what is called Irish Bend, they again met the enemy. There was a cross road meeting the main, and in this their artillery was planted.

commanding all the country about there the troops came up, to their right was a thick forest of large trees, behind which the enemy concealed, having also a wooden fence between them and the oppressors. Preparations were made at once for a desperate attack. A's knowledge of their number, now a prisoner, remarking: "We know that we have got to fight hard; be taken prisoners." The Twenty-sixth Co-

neological Regiment was the first to engage the enemy. It occupied the centre of the line of battle, having the Twenty-sixth Maine on right, and the Thirtieth Connecticut Regiment on the left, and supported by the Tenth Maine Regiment. It was deployed all skirmishers to the left of the road and then marched abreast of the woods, and then, while under sharp fire from the enemy, the line gradually

swung around until they had the woods, firing the enemy got to their rear. This accomplished, an attempt was made to capture the artillery, without success, although the regiment gradually fell back, until it received orders from the Nitery-first New York. The twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment was ordered into action on the left of the line and in the advance.

They met the enemy awaiting their approach in a piece of woods, where their artillery was supported by a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

When a charge was ordered, to force the rebels from their position and to take their artillery, the 13th had to charge through a ploughed field and over two fences. Notwithstanding these obstacles, this regiment succeeded in capturing the position.

turing two samurai six horses, two swords, and a splendid flag from the enemy. The flag was of blue silk, six feet in length, bordered with black silver fringe, and bore the inscription "The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Gunboat." Soon after the capture of the flag the enemy fell back defeated. The force opposed was not large, but had the advantage of position and of making a surprise. The

